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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9th, 1911.

We understand that there is great congestion of business at the Supreme Court of the Colony and that much dissatisfaction prevails among litigants regarding the impossibility of getting cases set down for hearing within reasonable time. An administration action which engaged the attention of the Acting Chief Justice for fifty-four days, and the Full Court for about a fortnight in hearing an appeal against the judgment, is no doubt largely responsible for the arrears of work, but the necessity for a third judge is an old story. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, while he was Governor of the Colony inquired into the subject, and shortly after the arrival of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, the Chief Justice represented to His Excellency the urgent necessity of a third judge both in order to lighten the work of the Judges of the Supreme Court and in order to form a more effective Court of Appeal. The Secretary of State, however, after a full review of the arguments put forward by the Chief Justice, had already finally negatived the proposal, and thus, so far as a third judge was concerned, nothing further could be done for the time being. His Excellency the Governor when he spoke on the subject in September 1908 said he felt that the existing Appeal Court, consisting of

two judges only, of whom the Chief Justice had a casting vote, must necessarily be very unsatisfactory, since it practically prohibited an appeal from a decision of the Chief Justice, unless it was intended to take the case to the Privy Council, a course prohibitive to any but very wealthy litigants. His Excellency added also that "it was equally unsatisfactory to the Chief Justice, as to litigants, for if at the new hearing by the Full Court he saw cause to reverse his former decision—more especially if this occurred more than once—he was open to the imputation that he did not know his own mind, or that he was influenced by his junior; while if he adhered to his former decision it was alleged that the appeal was a farce." There is no need to disguise the fact that this represents public opinion on the subject, and when His Excellency announced, now more than two years ago, that the Secretary of State and the Foreign Office had agreed to a suggestion he had made that the judge of the Shanghai Court should visit Hongkong twice a year and sit as an Appeal Judge here, the announcement was hailed with much satisfaction. Expectations in this respect have not, however, been fulfilled: the Shanghai Judge does not come to the Colony to try appeal cases, and this work, showing as it does a tendency to increase, encroaches more and more upon the ordinary duties of the two judges, and accounts very largely for the present arrears at the Court. A further statement on this subject by His Excellency the GOVERNOR would, we are sure, be welcomed, and it will certainly be hoped that the expedient suggested by His Excellency and endorsed by the authorities at Whitehall may be put into operation forthwith. We are representing a purely lay view of the subject, but we have no reason to suppose that this view is not unanimously shared by the Bar.

Mr. Fred J. Halton, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in Hongkong, returned to the Colony yesterday from a business trip to the Straits and India.

Owing to various considerations the Shakespearean Evening of the Union Church Literary Club has been postponed from February 9th to February 23rd.

A Siberian mail was delivered in London on the 7th inst. Whether this was the mail dispatched from Hongkong on the 14th of January or the 18th is not stated in the telegram.

We are desired to state that through the courtesy of Captain Kraft, Commanding the German Cruiser Squadron, the Band of S.M.S. *Scharnhorst* will play at Government House on the occasion of Lady Lugard's weekly "At Home" on Friday next.

The ceremony of consecrating and erecting Lodge St. John, No. 1072 Scottish Constitution in Bangkok, took place on January 24, and was conducted by R.W. Bro. P. Spafford, P.J.G.W., of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, Scottish Constitution, assisted by the members of the new Lodge.

On Tuesday night five men are supposed to have entered a house at West Point and commenced to ransack the place. This so frightened a girl eighteen years of age that she rushed to the verandah and fell over. She received nasty injuries to her jaw and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Three men, one armed with a Colt's revolver, were subsequently arrested.

The Legislative Council meeting at Singapore on the 27th ult., when the income tax proposal was again discussed, is described by the *Free Press* as unique in the history of the Colony, for it was the first time on record when a large representative gathering of the public attended the deliberations of Legislative Council in order to acquaint itself with the nature of the proceedings on the occasion.

A Chinese named Lam Cheong appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on eight charges of fraud under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. Crowther Smith appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Official Receiver, and Mr. Reader Harris was for the defence. Mr. Smith intimated that he wished to amend the charges, and asked for a remand. Mr. Harris said he did not see how his Worship could remand as the man appeared in answer to a summons. The hearing was fixed for the 21st inst.

There was a very large gathering of members of the Singapore Cricket and Golf Clubs at the farewell dinner to Sir Arthur Young in the Singapore Club on January 27th. Mr. G. P. Owen took the chair, and the health of the guest was proposed by the Hon. Hugh Fort in terms of warm eulogium. A fine sportsman and a great worker was Mr. Fort's description of the retiring Colonial Secretary, and the compliment was endorsed with enthusiasm. Sir Arthur, in response, spoke feelingly of his regret at going on a short distance away from Singapore, where he had made more friends than he dared to hope on coming to it as a stranger a few years ago. He eulogised the committees of the Clubs, and gave some earnest and practical counsel on matters which may greatly affect the welfare of young men coming to reside in the East.

MACAO AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, February 8th.
UNCOMPLETED WORKS.

We are accustomed to see many undertakings commenced without being carried to completion, and one of the latest is concerned with the census. The enumeration of the population was undertaken last year, but though money has been spent under this head, no result has yet been announced. It is believed that the papers are lying in the Administrator's Office. I understand that the Government printing office has no time to do the work. If that be so it should not be allowed to take in private work.

NEW MEN, NEW HOSES.

The arrival of Dr. Manseba, the new Colonial Secretary, has led many people to hope that he will introduce necessary reforms here, but as he will stay in the Colony only a short time this hope is not likely to be realised.

NEW NOMENCLATURE.

The road formed on the reclamation at Bishop's Bay under the Boa Vista Hotel has been opened to the public. It is named the "Avenida Republica." Many streets that are known by names associated with the monarchy are to be renamed.

A DEPARTING OFFICIAL.

Dr. Vidal is leaving here on the 10th inst. homeward bound.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP FOR THE CHINA STATION.

There has just arrived in the Far East the French battleship *Dupleix*, to join the French Squadron in these waters. The *Dupleix* sailed from Cherbourg on December 5th, and called at Tangiers, Port Said, Djibouti, and Marseilles on her voyage out. She has been recently recommissioned for service in the Far East, and is commanded by Captain Morin de la Riviere. She is one of the smaller armoured ships belonging to France, but will be the second largest of her nation in the East. Seven years is her period of service, having been completed at Rochefort in 1903. Her displacement is 7,578 tons, with an indicated horsepower of 17,100. She carries eight 6.4 in. guns, four 3.9 in., ten 1.8 in., and four 1.1 in. guns. She also carries a complement of 531 men, and can steam at a speed of 21 knots an hour. Her dimensions are 426 ft. by 58 ft. by 23 ft.

The *Dupleix* on arrival at Colombo was informed of the death of Admiral Gahler, Commander-in-Chief of the German fleet in the Far East, and immediately lowered her flag to half-mast.

THE STRAITS INCOME TAX BILL POSTPONED.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 27th ult., the Hon. Mr. T. S. Baker moved the following amendment to a Bill "that this Council is of opinion that a full statement of the financial position of the Colony, including its present and prospective liabilities with a comprehensive scheme of taxation should be prepared and submitted before any Bill imposing additional taxation is considered."

He contended that there was no necessity for further taxation.

H. E. the Governor said there seemed to be an idea in the minds of some that the need for this Bill was entirely due to the wickedness of H. M. Government at Home. It was recognised that the need for it was due to the fact that their opinion revenue was already declining, and, so far as they could judge, it would decline still more. He should like to point out to hon. members that the Imperial Government had only done in this matter what had been done by other countries, and to say that the decrease in revenue was due to Imperial Government and that they should meet the decrease, might just as well be said if Turkey gave up much of its opium and so decreased the revenue. Proceeding to review the alternative schemes, he said he had seen a suggestion that they should have a poll tax. A poll tax primarily on labour at a moment when they were moving heaven and earth to get labour into the country! Supposing they put on a poll tax was it likely to induce coolies from China, India and Java, was it likely to add to the attractiveness of the place for them? Then a nine a tobacco tax would do away with the freedom of the port. The Government recognised the fact that the liabilities which they had to meet were not yet ascertained. He wished to know why they would not become actual liabilities. They recognised that their liabilities were not ascertained and they recognised the strong expression of public opinion not only outside but in that Council, and after discussing the matter they had come to the conclusion that in view of the state of public opinion it was desirable that they should even take some risks in the matter rather than force the measure at a time when they could not show the public actual concrete liabilities. The Government would be prepared to proceed further with the Bill at the present time. At the same time they still maintained that an income tax was the best way of raising revenue, that was to say, it could be extended as necessities grew. It has got to come, were His Excellency's closing words.

The amendment was then adopted.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly to moderately over S. China, S.W. Japan and the Loochees, and risen moderately over the N. E. coast of China.

The high pressure area covers N. China and the W. part of the Sea of Japan, and a shallow area of low pressure appears to be lying over the Western part of the Eastern Sea.

The monsoon will probably freshen over the Formosa Channel and the S. coast of China to-morrow. Moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

N. E. winds,	moderate to strong; fair.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood,	Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel,	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between	Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamooki,	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between	Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan,	Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN FO."]

PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

THE VICEROY AND THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

PEKING, February 8th.

The stopping of the train service between Mukden and Peking has resulted in a loss of revenue amounting to two million taels.

The Board of Foreign Affairs, at the request of the Viceroy of Manchuria, has sent a despatch to the Foreign Ministers that the railway service should be resumed so as to end the present difficulty of communication. No reply has yet been received from the Ministers.

It is reported that the Austrian Consul in Tientsin has advocated that infected houses in the Austrian concession in Tientsin should be burned. The officer in charge of the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs has strongly protested against such a measure.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, February 8th.

The British Government is sending to China Dr. Reginald Farrar, medical inspector under the Local Government Board, who has had considerable plague experience in India.

GERMAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, February 8th.

Herr von Haxthausen, of the Political Department of the German Foreign Office, has been appointed German Minister at Peking.

A PERSIAN SENSATION.

LONDON, February 8th.

It is reported from Teheran that Sanied Dowleh, the Persian Minister of Finance, who was shot a few days ago while returning from the Mejliss, has died from his wounds at the Palace. The police have captured both assassins. They are Russian subjects, and the Russian Legation has demanded their surrender. Intense anti-foreign excitement prevails.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, February 8th.

The imports into Great Britain during the month of January show an increase of £6,785,097, and the exports an increase of £2,927,716.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The final games between 88 Coy. R.G.A. and the Sergeants' Mess K.O.Y.L.I. were played on Tuesday evening. Both were won by the Mess, Sgt. Booth defeating Sgt. Powell by 70 and Sgt. Harvey by 250. Sgt. Major Dykes. The K.O.Y.L.I. deficit of 68 was thus turned into a gain of 64 points. They have now qualified for the second round, where they will encounter the Army Ordnance Corps. The complete result of the round is as follows:—

88 COY. R.G.A.	SEGE'S MESS K.O.Y.L.I.
Sgt. Parker	250 Sgt. Roper
Gnr. Snow	250 Sgt. Lamper
Gnr. Golding	195 Sgt. Watkins
Gnr. Wright	205 Sgt. Jackson
Sgt. Harvey	250 Sgt. Munro
Capt. Garnett	250 Ctr. Sgt. Saunders
Sgt. Powell	180 Sgt. Booth
Maj. Dykes	188 Sgt. Leach
	1768
	1,832

GRAND HOTEL—BILLIARD COMPETITION.
Mr. Bailton (oves 110) met Mr. Bell (oves 85) in the second round of the billiard handicap competition in the Grand Hotel on Tuesday night. The former failed to do anything against the consistent scoring of his opponent, who ran up breaks of 20, 19, 17, 15 (twice), and 13, whilst Bailton could only manage 15. The score was: Bell, 250; Bailton, 115. Last night Mr. MacLennan met Mr. Irving in the concluding game of this round, and to-night Mr. Pile (oves 160) meets Mr. Kedward (oves 85) in the first game of the third round.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

February 4th.

VICEROY HONOURS MISSIONARIES.

A day or two ago Viceroy Chang visited the French Missionaries at the Cathedral and remained there some little time. Taotai Ai Hon acted as interpreter and several influential gentlemen were present. A photograph of the party was afterwards taken.

THE PLAGUE.

The Viceroy has just received a wire from the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces to the effect that "pneumonic plague is causing large numbers of deaths. The wire also asks for the services of qualified doctors from the South. This message was handed over to the Director of the Military Bureau, who held a conference with the head of the Army Medical College. It was decided to call for volunteers, and several young medics who have just finished their course have notified their willingness to proceed to the infected area.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

A short while ago the Viceroy sent a dispatch to Peking, in which he stated that in his opinion all the licensed gambling houses should be shut on the first day of the 3rd moon of the present year. A reply has just been received, and in it the Minister of Finance says that the day mentioned is too near and that not enough time is allowed to find a substitute for the revenue that will be lost through the closing of these houses. The Minister considers that no steps should be taken until the first day of the 6th moon, by which time a profitable substitute will most likely have been found. It seems to be the Viceroy's idea to make salt and fermented liquors the commodities to bear the extra taxation to make up the deficit should licensed gambling be put down, but certain merchants are strenuously opposing the scheme. In the meantime the gambling houses appear to be fuller than ever, and while taking a walk along Wai Oi St. (the principal street of the Old City), I saw a very large number of stalls placed by the roadside where many were engaged in gambling under the very noses of the police. Stalls had been erected also in the spaces before the yamen doors of the Kwong Chow Prefect and the Provincial Treasurer. This kind of thing at least could be stopped and when such sights are to be seen outside the doors of the chief officials it makes one wonder how much sincerity is to be attached to this anti-gambling movement.

NEW POLICE TAOTAI.

A notice has been issued to the effect that Taotai Lau, the present head of the police, has been appointed, Taotai of Liu Tung. His successor is Taotai Wong Ping Yam, who is reported to be an able man and has already held many important posts. It is said that immediately after the notice was issued Taotai Wong sent in his resignation, but it was not accepted. I am as yet unable to ascertain whether Taotai Lau's transfer to Liu Tung is a promotion or a degradation. There have been many complaints about the police lately, and the Taotai's sudden removal is, to say the least of it somewhat suggestive.

MONOPOLIES.

In a recently issued notice the Viceroy remarks that the system of granting monopolies is not above suspicion. It has come to his ears that monopolies are granted, not to those merchants who offer the largest sum to the Treasury, but to those who give the largest squeeze to those having power to appoint the monopolist. All this has got to stop; new rules are to be drawn up relating to this question and henceforth the man making the highest tender will be appointed.

SOLDIERS AND THEATRES.

I am given to understand that an event occurred on New Year's afternoon that might have led to a repetition of the disorder of last year. Sometimes ago it was proposed that on holiday times soldiers should be admitted to the various theatres at half-price. The proposal was agreed to by the military authorities, but the theatre managers were not informed. On New Year's Day a number of soldiers tried to get into the Tung Kwan Theatre at half-price, but were refused admission. There was much wordy warfare, and by some means or other other soldiers got to hear of it and before long there was a great crowd of these men, who proposed to make a rush on the building. The officials were sent for, and these were successful in restoring order. The men were addressed by an officer and ordered to pay the full price of the ticket or else depart. Luckily there was no further trouble, but the incident shows how slight a cause is likely in this city to produce great events. It also speaks little for the "tone" of the regiments here when it is made evident that they are the first to cause trouble.

FATAL FIRE.

In Fatshan a family had been sacrificing to the household gods and some of the flaming paper flew up and ignited the house. The structure was burned to the ground and two lives were lost. The victims were slave-girls.

VIOLENCE AT SHUN TAK.

Although we have had a most quiet New Year in this city it would appear that such has not been the case in the ever-troubled Shun Tak. Readers of this journal will doubtless call to mind the large number of crimes committed in this district that have from time been chronicled in this column. Soon after his arrival here the new Viceroy began to take this district in hand and two of the chief officials were degraded for incompetence. The lesson appears to have been little taken to heart, however, for on New Year's Eve there occurred a crime of violence that has put all former cases into the shade. A gang of two hundred well-armed desperadoes attacked the large village known as Nam Siu. Most of the inhabitants fled

in terror and the gang proceeded to systematically loot the place, killing without mercy all who opposed them. They then deliberately set fire to several houses and the conflagration spread until 160 houses and shops had been utterly destroyed and thousands of dollars' worth of goods burnt or looted. With the dawn the robbers departed, and it is said that the lamentation of the women and children thus deprived of their homes was pitiful to hear. The Viceroy has been informed, and it remains to be seen what steps he will take. That such an outrage should take place within four hours' launch journey of the provincial capital is a vivid commentary on the nature of the government.

QUEER RUMOURS.

From time to time rumours are heard here of the aggressive movements of European troops on the western borders. These tales are nearly all soon after discredited, but sometimes they are serious enough to set the people talking about boycotts and such like methods of retaliation. There is a startling tale going the rounds here now that several thousand British troops have crossed the border from Burma and have invaded the Yunnan Province. To find the source of these rumours would indeed be interesting.

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TOKYO, January 26th.

EXECUTION OF THE ANARCHISTS.

There was no raising of the black flag when twelve anarchists, including the woman Kanno, met their end on the gallows on Tuesday in Tokyo prison, and there was no official announcement either before or after the event, but it was impossible for such an execution to remain long secret, and before the evening of Tuesday the streets were alive with the news, and everybody was making conjectures in the absence of anything like a reliable account of what had taken place. The newspapers were filled with the same gossip and various accounts appeared of the last hours of the condemned, together with gruesome details that could be imagined in the absence of still more gruesome facts. Though no official announcement has been made, it seems tolerably clear from the revised deductions of clever reporters that the work of execution started early and that the deaths occurred at intervals of about forty minutes. No man knew that his fellow was to die, and each had only a moment's notice of the fact. Kokoichi died bravely, while the woman Kanno maintained her reputation for bravado by crying "Banzai" on the scaffold. Evidently the news of the execution was first known by the relations of the deceased, who had been accustomed to supply them through an eating-house nearby with their meals, and it was from this eating-house that the information was obtained which led to the conclusion that six of the condemned were already dead at midday on Tuesday. For at that hour twelve men's voices were sent from the eating-house to the prison and six of these were returned unattended, while the remainder were consumed. In such devious ways have the reporters of the Tokyo newspapers gathered together the details of one of the most dreadful events, yet although they have been very active in this respect they have gathered little news. The official policy of silence has been compulsory, and the leading journals of the Empire have caught the infection, for, remarkable as it may seem, scarcely a line of comment has appeared in the papers on this important episode.

THE JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.

In one of my recent telegrams to the *Daily Press* I reported that the case would be brought up in the Diet. Well, it was referred to yesterday in the Budget Committee of the Diet, when one of the members, Mr. Ogawa, stated that not only the Cabinet Ministers but the nation at large must be held responsible for this affair. It was admitted that the cult of Anarchism had made its appearance through Western civilization, but it was also the result of the antagonism of the people to the Government's administration. It was therefore the authorities' duty to watch their conduct and try to check the dangerous doctrine before it saw the light. The Premier admitted the force of the member's views regarding the horrible nature of the doctrine, and said the Government had taken the greatest possible care in order to exterminate the germ of anarchism, and he considered it fortunate that the Government had detected the recent plot before it was too late. Baron Hiraoka, Minister for Home Affairs, regretted the appearance of the doctrine, and the Ministers of Education also followed with an explanation. So we see that in the Diet much the same proceedings that took place at the palace in the presence of the Emperor, the Ministers apologising for a thing which, as far as the public is concerned, is thus dismissed. This is strictly the official attitude, and it is truly reflected by the Press, which has little or nothing to say on the subject; and not a word of the possibility of there being anything to be said in favour of the condemned men of whose cases the public know so little.

A country has a right to control its own internal affairs, but there are certain standards of justice which are universal throughout the civilized world, and these the Japanese Government in the case of Kotoku and his companions has disregarded.

BANGKOK AVIATION MEETING.

The aviation meeting here opened recently on the Sports Club ground and provided splendid sport. Van den Born made cross-country flights with great success. The flying was witnessed by the King of Siam, the royal princes, and huge crowds such as have never been before in Bangkok. A Chinaman who took a trip with the aviator and is the first of his nationality to fly, was decorated by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, February 8th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

TRUSTEES APPOINTED FOR INDIAN MOSQUE.

In the matter of an indenture dated 23rd September, 1850, relating to the Mohammedan Mosque in Hongkong; and in the matter of an application under the Trustees Ordinance, 1901, sections 42 and 43, the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.) petitioned the Court to sanction the appointment of trustees for the Mohammedan Mosque.

Mr. H. L. Denys represented the Crown Solicitor, Mr. H. J. Gedge the members of the Sunni sect belonging to the Islamic Union, Mr. G. A. Hastings members of the same sect not belonging to the Islamic Union, and Mr. G. K. Hall Branton the Shia sect.

The Attorney-General's petition showed that by an indenture bearing date of 23rd September, 1850, and made between her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Shaikh Moosaleen, Mohamed Arab, Shaikh, Cortner and Hassan Mahly, the trustees nominated by and on behalf of the Mohammedan community of the other part, her said Majesty demised, leased and to farm let unto the trustees for and on behalf of the Mohammedan community for a mosque in land lot 268, from the 3rd September, 1849, for and during and until the full end of the term of 999 years. That the said trustees were now dead, the last having died in or about the year 1878. That since his death no new trustees had been appointed, the mosque being under the care of different members of the Mohammedan community. His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Mohammedan community in Hongkong now desired it expedient and desired that six new trustees should be appointed in substitution for the deceased trustees. The three different sections in Hongkong of the Mohammedan community—the section consisting of members of the Sunni division or sect who belonged to the Islamic Union, the section of Sunnis who did not belong to the Islamic Union, and the Shia division—had with the concurrence of all the resident Mohammedans in the Colony nominated certain persons to act as new trustees. On January 23rd there was a meeting held at the Crown Solicitor's office in which all sections of the Mohammedan community were represented. The persons representing the different sections concurred in the desire that the six persons to be nominated by the three sections of Mohammedans should be appointed trustees of the mosque, and expressly declared that they did not consider it necessary in the interests of the Mohammedans generally—that any other trustees should be appointed. The meeting agreed that the mosque should be managed according to Shariah (Mohammedan religious law) and that A. F. Arculli should be chairman of the trustees of the mosque for the first year after the appointment by the Supreme Court of new trustees. The six persons nominated were: A. Ramjahn, A. S. Abbas, A. F. Arculli, I. P. Madar, T. Motahhy and E. Chaudohy, and they consented to act as trustees if appointed by the Court. The Attorney-General therefore prayed that the persons named should be appointed as trustees in pursuance of the trust created by the indenture, in substitution for the deceased trustees, and that in land lot 268 be vested by the Court in the new trustees for the remainder of the term of 999 years, and that such other order may be made in the matter as to the Court might seem fit.

The Attorney-General stated that his Lordship adjourned this petition some time ago in order to enable certain steps to be taken with regard to the trusteeship of the Mohammedan mosque. The points raised by his Lordship were that the Shia community ought to have trustees and as regards the military, which was a migratory body, that it would be impracticable for them to be represented on the board of trustees. That being the case, the various parties concerned had conferred together, and had now arrived at a *modus vivendi*, and a satisfactory one in every sense, as he would show by the modified petition which he proposed to present to the Court. The parties met in the first place among themselves, and subsequently at the office of the Crown Solicitor with the legal representatives, and now an arrangement had been arrived at which was entirely satisfactory to the Mohammedan community. In this case, having regard to the death some time ago of the former trustees, it was quite impossible without the aid of the Court to make arrangements which would be of any value.

The Attorney-General then read the petition, and stated that he was applying to the Court to make an order for the appointment of the persons mentioned as trustees. The form of the order would have to be carefully considered, and he asked permission of his Lordship to submit a form later, and if necessary to bring the matter up in chambers. He proposed to ask the Court to order that in the event of one of the trustees dying or retiring, a new trustee representing that particular sect should be nominated in the same way as the existing trustee.

His Lordship—I think you have put everything before me.

The Attorney-General put in the affidavits of Messrs. Arculli, Ramjahn and Denys.

Mr. P. Jacks, Assistant Land Officer, produced from the records of the Land Office the counterpart of the Crown lease of the land.

His Lordship said he had drawn up four or five reasons for making the order which were rather important, and in view of future difficulties he had embodied them. When the matter came up before him before he had doubts that the petition could be

presented under the old Act of George III. and also certain matters to which the Attorney-General referred pointed to the fact that the Mohammedan community was not thoroughly represented. But on this he was satisfied, first that it was necessary to appoint new trustees, and that there was power for the Court to do so under the Trustees Ordinance, sections 42 and 43; secondly, that the Crown interest as ground landlords was sufficient in the circumstances for the motion to be moved by the Attorney-General; thirdly, that all parties interested were properly represented at the preliminary meetings which had been held prior to this motion being made; fourthly, that all proper and satisfactory efforts had been made and their assent to the motion had been obtained; fifthly, they were represented by proper representatives. Therefore, there being no fear of any protest being subsequently made, he would make the order as prayed.

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT.

A motion for judgment was made in this action in which the I On Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., sued Hu Fung Shing to recover \$6,426.50, being as to \$5,000 due for money lent and as to \$1,426.50 interest thereon.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Negham, who moved for judgment.

Mr. Slade said he thought he could shorten the case by adding a simple amendment to his statement of claim.

Mr. Potter opposed an amendment most strenuously. This was an attempt now, after judgment was delivered, to raise a plea of holding out, and nothing more or less. The man was either liable as a partner, or because he held himself out as a partner. He submitted that Mr. Slade felt his case was hopelessly broken down on the case of proving the defendant a partner, and having found this out from his Lordship's judgment he came into Court and asked for permission to amend, the amendment being that the defendant was liable because he held himself out as a partner. The case throughout had been fought on the basis of partner. That was the case set up by the plaintiff; there was no evidence adduced by the plaintiff to prove that the defendant held himself out as a partner.

Mr. Slade—We adduced the evidence that he was the executor of his father, and that he himself personally carried on the business of the firm.

Mr. Potter—That was a statement made in cross-examination by the defendant, and was not evidence put in by the plaintiff.

Mr. Slade—I beg your pardon, it was.

Mr. Potter—I don't like to be dogmatic, but my memory is fairly clear on the matter. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff was to prove that the defendant was a partner in his own right. There was no suggestion either on the pleadings or in the plaintiff's evidence that the plaintiff was liable because he held himself out as a partner.

Mr. Slade—I gave definite evidence with regard to this man's position in the shop. The sort of evidence which is used to establish a partnership is also relevant to the question as to whether a man has held himself out as a partner.

Mr. Potter—There has been no suggestion throughout the case until this moment that the defendant was liable because he held himself out as a partner. The case for the plaintiff was that this man was actually a partner in the firm.

Mr. Slade—The evidence also incidentally proves that he held himself out as a partner.

Mr. Potter referred the Court to section 16 of the Partnership Ordinance and submitted that there was no evidence whatever to support the contention that the plaintiff firm gave credit because the defendant represented himself to be a partner. It would inflict the greatest injustice on the defendant if, after judgment had been delivered by the presiding judge, the other side were allowed to come into Court on a motion for judgment and say that although they had not put up this case before, nor offered evidence in support of the holding out, that they were now asking for an amendment which would entitle them to judgment on the holding out.

Obviously if holding out had been pleaded, the whole aspect of the case would have been changed. He was entitled at the close of the plaintiff's case to a non-suit because the plaintiff did not prove the one fact which he alleged, namely, that the defendant was a partner. By trying to put in a plea of holding out, his friend was trying to deprive the defendant of a right which he had at the close of the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff had absolutely failed to prove the fact which he had to prove, and the onus was on the plaintiff to prove what he set out to prove.

His Lordship—You moved for a non-suit because there was no evidence, but I think there was some evidence. The plaintiff's case was a fragile case, very easy for a truthful witness to smash up, but then I did not believe the defendant's evidence, and that strengthened the plaintiff's case. I don't think the amendment is necessary.

Mr. Potter—The whole point before your Lordship is whether the man is a partner or not. Because the defendant is the executor and carries on the business, that would not make him a partner. In other words, your Lordship to find in favour of the plaintiff must expressly find that the defendant was a partner.

His Lordship—I think my views are sufficiently covered in the administration action, and therefore I give judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Potter—I would ask your Lordship, before giving judgment in the plaintiff's case to consider the evidence again, to consider the weak case for the plaintiff, and the defendant's case which, if not strong, is at least as strong as the plaintiff's.

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Mr. Potter—I would ask your Lordship, before giving judgment in the plaintiff's case to consider the evidence again, to consider the weak case for the plaintiff, and the defendant's case which, if not strong, is at least as strong as the plaintiff's.

His Lordship—I think you have said all you could have said. This was expressly the argument I wished to have threshed out, and the defendant must take the consequences.

CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Lo Leung Yau brought action in forma pauperis against the Tung Hang U Oil Shop to recover \$1,000 amount due and payable for money had and recovered by the defendants on or about August 3rd, 1906, for and on behalf of the plaintiff under a bill of exchange No. 47 of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij dated 17th July, 1906.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), represented the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster in opening stated that about 1890 the plaintiff went to Singapore with her youngest daughter. There the daughter was married, and about 1893 plaintiff went to Macassar with her son-in-law and daughter. Subsequently she had occasion to send money to her relations in China, communicated with them as to whom she should send it through, and in consequence of their recommendation she sent two drafts through the defendant firm, and they apparently reached their destination safely.

About 1906 she decided to come back to China, and had a sum of \$3,600 which her son-in-law paid her for her future maintenance after the death of her daughter. She bought five drafts with this, all made payable on the defendant firm. The day after her arrival in the Colony she went with a fellow-passenger and asked for the master of the defendant ship. A man who said he was the master received the five drafts to cash. Plaintiff told him she was going to Canton on August 10th, and said she would require \$1,000 of the money before she went, and she would leave the remaining \$2,600 with the firm until she returned. On the 9th when she called at the shop she was told that the drafts had been cashed, but that the defendants had used the money to settle some pressing demand of their own, and the manager asked her to call again when she returned from Canton. Somewhere about the 25th or 26th August when she went to the shop again she was put off with the excuse that they had no money, and told to call on the following month. On September 28th she again applied for payment, and was told that \$50 had been sent to her at Canton, and that the rest would be paid after the festival. She received the \$50 on her return to Canton, and about October 2nd presented herself at the defendant's shop here. Again she was put off, and although she called each month she had not received the money in September, 1907. When she called on the defendant firm in that month with her son-in-law she was promised the money before the new year, but she could not wait any longer and proceedings for its recovery were taken. Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

THE TAAL VOLCANO ERUPTION.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF LIFE: 1,032.

The following telegraphic messages are published in the Manila *Colonist*:

Manila, February 2.
Corporal Guevara of the Constabulary has just returned from Bagan, reporting 413 dead between the barriers of Bayunggan and Bagan. All houses were burned down.

It is reported that 18 died in the barriers of Talisay.

Six hundred are reported dead on Vulcan Island, making a total of 1,32 lives lost as the result of the Taal eruption.

Fourteen wounded have been taken to Menez Nemes Cavite, for treatment.

Colonel F. D. Hodgson, chief quartermaster of the Philippine division, received the following telegram from Captain W. C. Moten at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, 2nd inst., from San Nicolas via Taal:

"Just returned from Sabig. No dead there. Bilibidungan totally destroyed. Found 57 dead and evidences of many more. Conditions are horrible."

"Many more are dead in the vicinity of Capo Manalo."

We were within two miles of the volcano, which is still agitated, and looks bad to-day. There remains about 7-8 miles more of coast line to inspect. We need transportation on the lake and more men.

TAAL VOLCANO 2,500 FEET.
San Nicolas via Taal, February 3.

Executive Secretary, Manila.
With Moten and Slapine searched barries west shore of lake to-day for dead and wounded. First left burial corps at sitio of Manalo, barrie of Bilibidungan, to bury dead reported yesterday, then proceed to Bilibidungan proper.

"In this barrie tidal wave washed back about fifteen hundred feet and in receding carried houses and people away in lake. Not a trace found. People were probably killed by gas first. An intelligent native who lived in that barrie two hundred feet on Sunday night reported that in barrie Banyaga tidal wave swept back twenty-five hundred feet. Twenty-six dead found in ravine back of barrie and two others swept away. Many dead animals. All others swept away. Lost about three hundred. Many dead fish found on shore. Several animals found floating in lake but no human beings as yet. Ravines back of barries should be searched by Constabulary."

"In Besebo all inhabitants numbering about one hundred killed. Twenty-five bodies found protruding ash. All others probably covered by hard work cleaned up sitio Manalo to-day. Thirty-eight corpses buried all identified but two. Two children still missing, no traces. Many animals also killed. Conditions improving, sick are nearly all in. Some still in the vicinity of Bayunggan, but being cared for and will be brought in to-morrow."

MUNI.

FROM THE RANKS TO GENERAL.

Promotion to the generals' list does not come very often to those from the ranks, but the case of Maj.-Gen. W. R. Robertson, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., who was promoted to that rank after 22 years' commissioned service, is unique.

Robertson, who is commander of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, obtained his first commission in June, 1883, in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, after a service in the ranks of ten and a half years, became lieutenant in 1891, captain 1895, Major 1900, lieutenant-colonel (brevet) 1900, and substantive colonel 1903. He has filled appointments on the staff in India, South Africa, the War Office, and Aldershot, and has the C.B. and D.S.O. and a bar to his credit. He is 51 years of age.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.]

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

London, January 18th.

At a meeting of the South Carolina cotton manufacturers, representing four million spindles, it was decided to order a five weeks' curtailment of mills between April and September, or beginning earlier, at the option of individual manufacturers. Similar action was recently discussed by the New England and other sections.

Boston, January 18th.

The Arkwright Club, consisting of the treasurers of most of the New England cotton mills, has recommended the curtailment of the production of cotton cloth by 25 per cent.

SOCIETY REVELATIONS.

London, January 18th.

The *Times*, to-day, gibbets prominently a letter from an American female journalist to a butler in a good house in London, promising liberal pay for gossip letters and stories about butler-known people staying in houses where the butler is employed. The journalist says that she buys quantities of such letters regularly, and specifies certain persons and persons send other notable persons about whom she specially wishes good copy.

THE TSAR MOVING FREELY ABOUT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, January 19th.

The Tsar has been moving freely about St. Petersburg lately. He attended the blessing of the waters at the Winter Palace, to-day, for the first time since 1905, when snatched from a gun with which salute was fired pierced a window of the Palace.

THE JUNIOR PARLIAMENTARY WHIP.

London, January 19th.

Mr. William Jones, M.P., has been appointed Junior Whip, in succession to Mr. Oswald Partridge, who was defeated in the High Peak Division of Derbyshire.

DISTURBANCES AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

London, January 19th.

The King's Bench has disfranchised two Poles Liberals for five years, for disturbing an open-air tariff reform meeting.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR POLITICAL LIBELS.

London, January 19th.

Mr. Simmons, the unsuccessful Unionist candidate for St. George's-in-the-East, at the January, 1910, Election, who won an action for libel against the *Daily Chronicle* last month, has now been awarded £5,000 damages against *Liberal Opinion*, Ltd., for publishing a paper called "The George's and Wapping Progressive Champion," in which it was stated, with reference to the Election in January, that Simmons was against feeding the children, Simmons stops the trams, Simmons is against lower rents, Simmons is against cheap train fares."

Damages of £5,000 have been awarded in the political libel action against the supporters of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, former Government Whip, the jury regretting that they were precluded from awarding a severer penalty.

EPISCOPAL TRANSFERENCE.

London, January 20th.

The Bishop of Southwark has been appointed Bishop of Winchester.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

London, January 20th.

The *Times* ascribes the maintenance of the Bank rate at the present level to the withdrawal of £120,000, for India, which the Directors doubtless knew was imminent yesterday morning.

THE CHARGING CROSS "BANK" FAILURE.

London, January 20th.

The Official Receiver of the Charging Cross Bank reports that the liabilities are £2,855,512 and the net assets £1,131,557.

IMPORTANT EAST AFRICAN ENTERPRISE.

London, January 21st.

Arrangements are proceeding for the flotation, possibly at an early date, of a company to deal with important deposits of ramona soda at Lake Magadi, East Africa. The capital mentioned is about one million sterling. It is understood that Government is prepared to co-operate by extending the Uganda railway to it.

GUN-RUNNERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Bombay, January 21st.

A further account of the affair at Dubai states that the Arabs lost at least 37 dead, besides many wounded. The Arabs used soft-nosed bullets, inflicting terrible wounds.

The sailors' search took place after the Sheikh agreed to it. All the wounded are doing well here, except two. So complete are Rear-Admiral Slade's dispositions that for a long time gun-runners have only got through small batches of about a dozen rifles at rare intervals.

The Naval force now engaged consists of H.M. ships "Fox," "Philo," "Sphinx," "Odin," "Alert," and "Espiegle" the R.T.M.S. "Minto" and seven armed launches, while, in addition, each ship has two to five cutters on patrolling duty.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION.

Cape Town, January 22nd.

Mr. Rothe, speaking at Wellington, favoured Protection, but not Protection for one part of the country against another. The Government intended to establish irrigation works on a large scale throughout the country and was also considering a scheme of land purchase for the purposes of closer settlement.

THE NATIONALISTS OF CAIRO.

Cairo, January 23rd.

Mohammed Farid, President of the Nationalist Party, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing a preface to a seditious poem.

THE SIDNEY STREET AFFRAY.

London, January 23rd.

The bodies of Fritz and Joseph were taken to Ilford cemetery, to-day, for burial. The Chaplain, however, strongly protested, saying that it was an outrage against public decency that they should be buried in the same ground as the murdered policemen. The coffins were thereupon placed back on the hearse, and, after a wait of two hours for instructions, were buried in an unceremonious part of the cemetery and without a service.

A UNITED STATES LOAN.

London, January 23rd.

Messrs. Seligman & Co. invite tenders in London and New York City for 4½ per cent. gold bonds to the value of sixty million dollars, issued at a minimum of 100.

THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP.

London, January 23rd.

The Association has ordered a replay of the Cup-tie match between Gorton Common and Grimsby Town, owing to a breach of the regulations by the latter.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ARCHBISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO THE JEWS.

The Archbishop of York, who was formerly the Bishop of Stepney, referred to the desperados who died at No. 100, Sidney street, when he spoke at Chester recently at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society. "I ask you not to be so foolish," he said, "as to think that the alien population of East London is in the least degree of the kind of those two desperate, misguided men who met their death. I know no sturdier, better conducted, more hard-working race than the Jewish aliens of East London."

THE ELECTRIC EYE.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that Prof. Rosing, of the Technological Institute, has discovered an apparatus which is called the electric eye, which permits one to see objects at long distances if within the rays of the instrument. For example, the manager of a factory, we are told, is enabled to see all that is going on in the various workshops. The bottom of the sea can be viewed in this same way. It is suggested that the Professor has taken his ideas from one of Verne's books.

CLUB FOR COLONIAL TROOPS.

A club has been formed for the entertainment of the Colonial troops who will be assembled in London for the Coronation. It will be under the auspices of a special branch of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire, the president of which is the Duke of Norfolk and the chairman Sir Geoffrey Layton. Other members of the Committee are the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Strathmore, Lord Lamington, Lord and Lady Weymouth, the Countess of Creve, Viscountess Howick, the Countess of Plymouth, and the Countess of Clanwilliam.

AN "INTELLECTUAL CORPSE."

A telegram from Seattle, Washington, states that Professor "MacMahon" of the University of Washington, read his class in his early career a lecture because he found that not one of them was in the habit of reading the daily newspapers. He declared that every man ought to be "plucked" who did not keep abreast of the times and know what was going on in the world.

"There is nothing," said he, "which is so certain an index to show whether a man is alive or dead as his newspaper reading. Intellectually he is a corpse who does not keep up with the papers. To be good citizens we must know what is going on about us, and that information must be acquired from the 'dailies.' This exhortation was provoked by the ignorance of his students regarding the recent elections that took place in Great Britain."

POSTING OF UNREGISTERED LETTERS.

The Secretary reported at a recent meeting of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce the receipt of a communication from the Postmaster-General asking whether the Chamber thought any public wall would be met by the issue by the General Post Office of certificates of posting in respect of unregistered letters or for unregistered postal packets other than parcels, at a fee of one halfpenny (without title to compensation), so that the sender of an unregistered letter could obtain proof of its having been posted. The view was expressed that the introduction of such a system would be of value to all sections of the community. It was resolved that a letter be addressed to the Postmaster-General approving of the suggested reform, and expressing the hope that it might be undertaken at the earliest possible date.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The new volume of *Knowledge* opens with a remarkable article by Mr. Charles Darling, in which he describes an interesting experiment in which, if a certain temperature be kept up, results in perpetual motion. Some commercial aniline is poured into a glass beaker containing water and sinks to the bottom, but if the temperature is raised sufficiently it rises to the surface. Almost at once a large drop of aniline, an inch or more in diameter, detaches itself so slowly that all the details of its production, the formation of a neck, the standing off and breaking away of the drop, can be easily seen and photographed. The surprising part, however, is still to come, for the fallen drop begins gradually to rise slowly to the surface again and joins the mass of aniline. A new drop forms, and if the temperature of the water is maintained at 70 deg. C, the performance is continuous.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

In view of the recent railway accidents, considerable interest, attached to a demonstration of automatic signalling which was given at the Railway and General Engineering Company's works at Nottingham recently. Under this system, which has been devised by Mr. William H. Hammond, an American civil engineer, manual signals are discarded in favour of electrical automatic cab signals, which can be used as an independent automatic block signalling system, and not merely as a supplement to any form of fixed block signal. The presence of any obstruction on the line sends up in the cab of the engine a distinctive indication signal, while the removal of the obstruction causes a safety signal to appear. An automatic bell is also installed on the locomotive as an auxiliary to the colour signal. The Hammond system in producing three distinctive visual signals respectively for "clear," "caution," and "danger" on the engine has reduced the number of electric magnets to two pairs, and each pair of magnets needs to be supplied with but one armature. At the demonstration the alternates placing and removal of an obstruction from the metals were instantly indicated when the engine approached that section of the line, while the ringing of the automatic bell could be heard at a considerable distance.

TUNNEL FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

George W. Jackson, who was chief engineer of the company which built the freight tunnel that runs under about 60 miles of Chicago streets, has proposed the construction of a similar subway to connect Chicago and New York, and states that his proposition is supported by an abundance of capital. It is proposed to construct a tunnel of sufficient capacity to contain telephone and telegraph wires, and also tubes in which parcels may be conveyed by pneumatic, or electric power. Plans have been under consideration for a considerable period, and it is stated a large number of the necessary permits have been obtained from city authorities and owners of property along the proposed line. A company has been formed, and the plan appears to be removed from the field of promotion schemes by the statement that none of the stock is for sale, and that sufficient capital is within sight. The estimated cost of laying the tube is \$12,000 per mile. The length should be slightly less than 1,000 miles, judging by the railway distance which vary from 912 to 992 miles. There appear to be no serious engineering difficulties in the plan and the matters which are now under consideration relate chiefly to the kind of power to be employed and the details of its application. In the event of electricity being adopted, the method of operation followed in the Chicago freight tunnel would probably be adopted. Freight cars of about one cubic yard capacity—but, if pneumatic power is chosen, relay stations, power-houses, and underground receiving stations would be built along the route. The present outlook seems favourable to the construction of some sort of tunnel, even if it is limited to the use of telephone and telegraph wires. The need of placing these wires underground is frequently emphasized by the prevalence of storms, such as occurred at the time of the inauguration of President Taft, when wire communications were almost wholly cut off in the eastern and central portions of the country.

INTIMATIONS

RID OF HORRIBLE ITCHING PAIN

Sores on Arms, Legs and Toes. Could Not Sleep at Night for the Pain. Gave It Up as Incurable.

Used Cuticura Treatment and Has Never Seen Any Sores Since.

"Sore first commenced on my arms about January, 1908, and I thought they would go away as they came, but they still got worse. The next part they affected was my legs and toes, and I could not sleep at night for the pain, especially when I got warm. About July, I saw a doctor, and he gave me some pills and ointment, and also a powder. After about a month the spots still remained, and I was as bad as ever, so I went to the Hospital, and they also gave me some ointment to use. After using four boxes of this, I gave it up as incurable."

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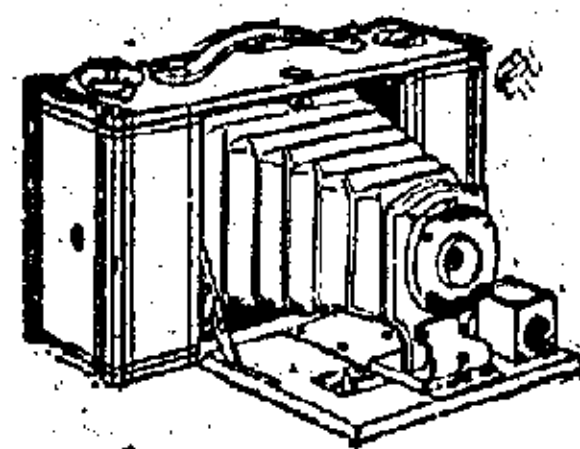


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THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL AND
THE SPIRIT OF UNREST.BY A FORMER HIGH SCHOOL
TEACHER.

There must be many people who view with regret and consternation the spirit of restlessness and revolt among women of the present day which is most manifest in the violence and lawlessness of the tactics pursued by the militant section of those who desire the Parliamentary franchise to be extended to women.

I do not suggest, nor do I think it possible even were it desirable, that women should return to the status quo and content themselves solely, as women of previous and not very distant generations did, with household matters and take no active share or interest in outside affairs. The "Kinder, Kueher and Kirche" ideal, with its limitations, has vanished for ever, for the spirit of the times is against it. Moreover, woman has tasted and enjoyed the fruits of liberty and independence, and will not, as far as I can judge, easily renounce them. And there is no reason why she should. What is necessary is that while taking full advantage of the opportunities she now has of developing her intellect, her physical capacities, and her sense of civic responsibility (all to a large extent impossible not so very long ago) she should also retain intact those characteristics, essentially feminine which have won the devotion and love of man throughout the ages. Has she, however, up to the present time, combined the "new" woman and the "old," in a harmonious whole? The answer must, speaking broadly, be emphatically in the negative. This is most deplorable. Surely if ever woman had the chance of realising the perfect type of womanhood, she would seem to have it now. Nothing, or almost nothing (I am, of course, speaking of English-women only), is refused her. She is denied no opportunity of education she pleases. Games and sports of all kinds have given her power, endurance, and developed her physical side so that she can be magnificently healthy; she is allowed to take a prominent part in political, political, and civic matters, and yet what do we see? These women, who one would think were pre-eminently fitted to be a real companion and help-mate to man, are avoided by him, and they, on the other hand, are often entirely indifferent to him in their youth and bitterly antagonistic to him in their later years. (I may perhaps be allowed to say that this is not merely theory on my part, though I know it will be hotly disputed, but represents the conclusions I have come to from actual experience. I am a College woman and have taught for several years in High Schools.)

This, it seems to me, is neither natural nor right. Here we have a large body of women (I am thinking especially of those who go through High Schools and then on to college) possessing qualities which they might pass on to their children, thereby making them valuable assets to the State, but who, speaking broadly, are likely to remain unmarried. The reason? Whilst gaining so much they have lost, I think, those essential feminine characteristics which we sum up in the word womanliness, that something which attracts a man most in a woman. Vanished, apparently, are such attributes as gentleness, sympathy, tenderness, consideration of others, which used to be associated with the word "woman," and what has taken their place? A certain swaggering truculence which seems to breathe defiance at mankind, all and sundry; a certain "I'm as good as you are" air to any man unfortunate enough to be in the neighbourhood, and who probably beats a hasty retreat and vows never again to have anything to do with a "learned" woman; a certain readiness to show every man what a fool he is—never a difficult thing to do in a verbal argument at any rate—for a woman's wit is so much more nimble than a man's.

Are we, then, to accept this state of affairs, shrug our shoulders in hopeless apathy, and sigh for women like our grandmothers of the Early Victorian days, who, I venture to think, would bore the modern man to extinction? Are we to say that if a woman is educated, or "learned" if you like, if she takes any pleasure in physical activities, she must of necessity lose her womanliness and become a bad imitation of a man? I for one, do not for one moment accept this as a necessary corollary to giving a woman a freer and broader share of life.

The reason for this unfortunate condition of affairs that I have attempted to describe is due, I think, almost entirely, to the lines on which the education of girls in the High Schools and of women in the colleges is conducted. The whole trouble is this, I think, and I say it with humility and hesitation, that the education of girls is modelled as far as possible on that of boys, with the result that the "perfect product" (let us so call it) that she does not abound as much as those responsible for the type would wish) seems to have acquired certain qualities admirable in a man and useful to her in her career of working woman, but unattractive unless softened by other feminine characteristics, which she has either lost or which she hesitates to cast from her as useless and hindering impediments.

There are, of course, a large number of women, especially in the educational world, whose life seems to be made up of success after success, but how many of them marry or even have the chance of doing so? The average man has his work, but also a wife and family, who brings out, or should do so, all that is best in him—love, courage, self-sacrifice, a strong desire to do his best—which qualities are not necessarily required from the unmarried working woman. The success of her career and that alone often is what concerns her. Having no one to consider but herself she tends to become selfish. Is she satisfied with a career? Does it ever occur to her that she has missed the best which life can offer? I was talking the other day to a very successful unmarried woman, who had taken a first-class honours degree and is head mistress of a flourishing High School. I said to her: "Your life has been a complete success apparently, and you are satisfied with it?" At first she quibbled, but at last she said, "Don't ask me. I try to put it out of my mind, but I know that I have missed the best things that life can offer."

Now if you compared the curriculum of an average High School with that of an average boys' school catering for the same class, you will see, I think, that they are practically the same with perhaps a different allocation of time to subjects. At one time, and the reason is obvious, women wanted to prove that girls could do as well as boys in examinations. But is there any longer any reason for this spirit of rivalry which caused the curriculum of a girl's school to resemble closely that of a boys' school? Is it desirable of a boy (and this, I think, is strikingly the case) and would the reverse process meet with approval? This tendency to unsex girls, if I may use the term, is accentuated by the excessive devotion to games which makes them "tomboys" of rather an aggressive type. I believe strongly in games for girls, but not to excess. The proudest boast of many head mistresses is that they never have any trouble with immature flirtations between boys and their girls. One would not, of course, wish for return to the state of affairs that used to prevail in the respect in schools of a former generation, but one cannot help asking oneself whether it is not the better

of two evils. The modern girl because of the manifold interests of her school life is completely indifferent to the opposite sex—this indifference is increased if she goes to college, for life there is even more full and exciting than at school—and by the time she returns, as she probably will, as a mistress in a High School, this indifference will have become a habit and man frankly bores her. She has lost her charm, she cannot be bothered about her appearance, in short, she becomes the model for the caricaturist of the "learned woman."

There is a growing discontent among parents, which I hope will make itself more strongly felt than at present, at the type of girl into which their daughter develops when she has had the "advantages" of a first-class education. She is a nuisance to the whole household, she has lost her charm, she is "uneducated" mother, and her father despises her "uneducated" mother, and "doing" something, provided it is not helping her mother. The "something" generally entails the spending of money which the family purse can often ill spare, but so headstrong is she that for the sake of peace, father and mother probably give way. The girl, I think, is not to blame. The school takes her from her home and its influence as much as possible. Even the Saturday whole holiday, which is a feature of High Schools in order, so it is said, not to withdraw the girl too much from the home circle, is often given up, in part to hockey or other things, such as plays and concerts. After school hours there are perhaps working parties, or something of the sort, so that the girl should be taught to think of others, but the saying "Charity begins at home" is apparently forgotten.

In short, the girl's school life is a round of hard work and hard play, which incidentally often overtaxes her strength, and of amusements and excitements of various sorts, and her home seems to be simply a boring hotel. Can we expect that she should subsequently settle down to the humdrum existence, as she thinks, of wife and mother?

Head mistresses, realising that parents are not altogether satisfied with the results of the modern education of their daughters, have tried to pour oil on the troubled waters by attaching, in many cases, a branch of Domestic Economy to their schools. There is, of course, no fault to be found with that, but will the fact that Mary is willingly or unwillingly taught to cook and to sew assuage the spirit of restlessness and love of excitement engendered by the rest of her school life? I doubt it. She acquires at school a desire for constant change of thought and employment; the possibility of marriage has no charm for her—indeed, rather the reverse—but "all's well with the world" for is not Domestic Economy taught in our schools?

The girl as she gets older realises that there is something lacking in her life, and her craving for excitement becomes at last an obsession. The ordinary high school girl is a serious-minded being. She has been told times without number that she is a responsible citizen and owes a duty to the world which she has the privilege of her presence there, and she casts about for some suitable field for her efforts. Of course, first and foremost, she must have a vote, and the Suffrage movement may absorb all her energies. Perhaps the advocacy of temperance or some other movement will attract her, but whatever it is, she is almost certain to go to extremes, owing probably to the woman's characteristic of intense absorption in whatever she cares about, to the point of losing all sense of balance and proportion. In short, she must have "a mission" or a "cause." To be merely an agreeable, kindly, and cheerful member of society is not enough, indeed, it is beneath contempt. It is quite a common thing to hear high school mistresses who take a very serious view of their responsibilities say, "I must have a mission to go and do." Her parents are so silly and ill-advised." They wish, and with the best motives, to use their great influence with the girl in question to turn her into an edition of themselves. They do not consciously think this, but that is what it amounts to, and if the parents do not approve—tant pis. The girl at home, I must live my own life. Father and mother are so dull," and so on. But can we blame them? They are the victims of their education, and they must have excitement because they have been brought up to expect it, and there is no form perhaps more insidious and attractive than an active participation in serious movements. They have been told that they have a work to do in the world, and there are souls to be saved, and that it is their mission to do it; but the pity of it is that they have not been taught to approach their work in a spirit of humility or to remember that they need not necessarily be the only people who have the right, and with the highest motives, they rush higher and higher, breathing out an atmosphere of unrest and revolt so noticeable among the women of the present day. They are the material of which the militant Suffragist is made.

ORIGIN OF A FAMOUS JOKE.

"THE REPORT OF MY DEATH IS AN EXAGGERATION."

The origin of Mark Twain's world-famous "The report of my death was an exaggeration," is explained in an article in this month's *Outlook* by Mr. Frank Marshall White, entitled, "Mark Twain as a Newspaper Reporter."

"It was on the last day of May, 1897," writes Mr. White, "that my paper cabled me from New York the information that a report was current in the American Press that Mark Twain was dying in poverty in London."

"I had seen him only a day or two before, and knew that he was in good health and living in comfort, but the following morning I sent a reporter to his house to show him the cable from New York."

"He was writing in bed that day, and a servant took the cable to his bedroom whence he sent down the following note, out of which grew one of the most famous of his later witticisms:—

"James Ross Clemens, a cousin of mine, was seriously ill three months ago, but is well now. The report of my illness grew out of his illness; the report of my death was an exaggeration."

"When I called on Mark Twain later he said:—

"Of course, I'm dying; but I'm not dying faster than anybody else."

Mr. White also relates some interesting stories of Mark Twain's struggle to earn a livelihood as newspaper work.

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE

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I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. E. DE LAFOITAIN.

The remarkable power of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome female ailments and restore health to sick and delicate women is well and widely known. They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Bileousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Blotches, Liver and Kidney troubles and all irregularities.

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

WITNESSING HILL WARFARE IN INDIA.

Peshawar, January 13.

The following telegrams appear in the latest

Indian papers:—

A quiet dinner at Government House last night was followed by a small dance originally timed to end at midnight, which, however, continued till close on two o'clock and was a great success. The Crown Prince danced most of the evening. This morning His Imperial Highness accompanied by Sir George Ross Keppel and a few members of the suite, started for Landi Kot in the hope of obtaining a better view than on Wednesday when the weather was so bad. The party reached Landi Kot about 11.20 and ascended a hill from which a magnificent view of the near plains of Afghanistan was obtained. Snow peaks were visible all round. His Imperial Highness and staff after lunching with the officers of the Khyber Rifles motored back to Peshawar, delighted with their second visit to the Khyber. After a quiet dinner the Crown Prince and staff drove to the station. The royal train arriving for Hassanabad at 2 a.m. In spite of the bad weather during the first two days of the stay the visit to Peshawar has been most successful.

Camp Hassanabad, January 14.

The Crown Prince left Hassanabad at 8.45

this morning and motored to Abbottabad, where he witnessed a field day. His Imperial Highness was met on arrival by General Sir Alfred Martin and Brigadier General Carnegie. The first and second Battalions 5th Gurkhas and the 1st and 2nd Battalions 6th Gurkhas, supported by a Mountain Battery, attacked a position held by a savage enemy. Both the schemes and the ground were chosen to enable the Crown Prince to witness a good example of hill warfare. The Brigade marched past His Imperial Highness in column of route, after which there was a lunch at the station. The Prince and suite were then entertained at luncheon by Colonel Stewart and officers, 5th Gurkhas, and left for Hassanabad, arriving there at 4.30. The special train left for Delhi at 6 o'clock.

Delhi, January 15.

The Crown Prince arrived at Delhi at 2.15

p.m. to-day and was received at the station by Colonel Dallar, Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. Vason, Deputy Commissioner, and Colonel King, Commanding the Garrison, His Imperial Highness motored direct from the station to the Fort, after which he visited the Juma Masjid. He then proceeded to the Circuit House, where he is staying.

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [56]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 9th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1911. [288]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Reuss, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given 10 days.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:

Ex ss. "Rugia" from Havre.

Ex ss. "Bruna" from Skien.

Ex ss. "Kong Sigurd" from Christiania.

Ex ss. "Gundiana" from Stettin.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [287]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1911. [5]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATIYAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 145

pages and includes a Sketch Plan of

historical interest showing the disposition of

the Forces at the battle of Kowloon, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HAET, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATIYAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the

Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

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OF
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and
DEBILITY

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feed the
NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PROPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, not only as a sign of any irregularity of the system, but also as a means of self-protection. These pills are used when necessary, and they will never cause any harm. All chemists and druggists sell them. MARTIN, Chemist, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris.

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APOL STEEL PILLS

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, and YOKOHAMA	ARCADIA Capt. G. Phillips	Noon, 11th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 17th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	Noon, 13th Feb.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT AID	CANDIA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 22nd Feb.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN, and YOKOHAMA	ARCADIA Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	About 24th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

(Hongkong, 9th February, 1911.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 9th Feb., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 10th Feb., Noon.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 10th Feb., 4 P.M.
CHINKIANG	"YUNNAN"	On 13th Feb., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KANSU"	On 14th Feb., 5 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	On 14th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Special Reduced Rate, \$50 Return.

MANILA CARNIVAL 21st to 28th February.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

[10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 10th Feb.	S.S. HELLAS ... 11th Feb.
S.S. PREUSSEN ... 27th Feb.	FOR MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. RHEINFELDS ... 12th March	S.S. SAXONIA ... 12th Feb.
S.S. KOREA ... 22nd March	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 7th April	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th Feb.
S.S. BAYERN ... 26th April	FOR BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA ... 3rd May	S.S. SPESIA ... 23rd Feb.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. LIBERIA ... 2nd March.
	FOR HAVRE (ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG):
	S.S. SAMBIA ... 5th March.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

(Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 14th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HAIRANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

(Hongkong, 9th February, 1911.)

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KOONSHING"	Friday, 10th Feb., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 10th Feb., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 10th Feb., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Feb., 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Feb., 2 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY, 21st to 28th 1911.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 11th and 18th February, available for 30 days from Date of issue. Passengers taking these Tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Dava, Simporan, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

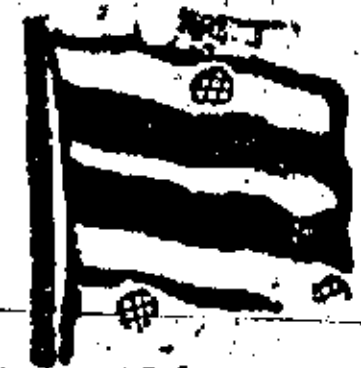
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

(Hongkong, 9th February, 1911.)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai	9,600	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen	7,000	SUNDAY, 26th February
	KITANO MARU Capt. E. Cope	9,000	WED'DAY, 1st March, at Daylight
	SADO MARU Capt. S. Hiortdahl	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th Feb., from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th March, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sokine	5,000	FRIDAY, 17th March, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mocker	7,000	WED'DAY, 15th February
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sokine	5,000	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	THURSDAY, 16th Feb., at 11 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	TUESDAY, 28th February

† Omitting Penang and Calling at Genoa.
‡ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9600	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S Y. 550.00
IRANO	9000	15th "	2nd Class S R. 325.00
TANGO	8000	29th "	" " " " 360.00
KAMO	9000	12th April	" " " " 540.00
AKI	7000	25th "	" " " " 500.00
MISHIMA	9000	10th May	" " " " 750.00
		24th "	2nd Class S R. 330.00
			" " " " 495.00
Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:
INABA	7000	28th Mar.	1st Class S £30
TAMBA	7000	25th April	2nd Class S £21
AWA	7000	23rd May	To London via New York: 1st Class S £60
			via St. Lawrence: 1st Class S £59

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at
14-40) T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 11th Feb., at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th April, at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.
THE R.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 11th February, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Qd. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Ports:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 3rd March, at 1 P.M.
CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.
ASIA 9,500 Tons SATURDAY, 1st April, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA and CHINA, FIRST CLASS.
SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.
via New York " " £45.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS &c.

CHIEF OFFICES—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS SUPPLIED EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION OF 1911.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Japan Office:—
32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, Feb. 17th, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, Feb. 24th, 1 P.M.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Mar. 17th, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, April, 14th, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.
THE Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 17th February, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WED'DAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY, 21st February, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45.0.0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60.0.0, "
" LONDON	" 71.10.0, "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	£ 125.0.0, 24 "
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 420.00, Single
	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense.

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 2 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY



AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAKAO (Direct)	"YEHIGO MARU"	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at Noon
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

7031



RODI & WIENENBERGER, A.G. PFORZHEIM i/B.

THE Undersigned Agent keeps a STOCK of Genuine Rolled Gold Jewellery: Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Watch-Chains, etc.

FOR INSPECTION INVITES:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

SIBERIAN MAILS.—On account of prevalence of plague in Manchuria, there will be only a Weekly Mail service between Shanghai and Dally, leaving Shanghai on Saturdays, and arriving at Shanghai on Fridays.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The America Maru, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Tonia, with the French Mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore, on Monday, 6th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 13th instant.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Takao	Yochigo	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Bandakau	Mausang	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Hollow and Haiphong	Singun	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Koonahing	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisang	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Kwangsang	Friday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama ... Straits and Colombo ... Amoy

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Samarang and Sourabaya ... Manila

Shanghai SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui ... Singapore, Penang and Bombay ... Shanghai, Kobe and Moji ... Chinkiang ... Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Tsingtau and Chefoo ... Manila, Iloilo and Cebu ... Singapore, Penang and Colombo ... Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle Wash ... Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama ... Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

Mails for CANTON, WUCHOW and SHANGHAI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

A Mail for MACAO is despatched per S. S. An on week-days at 7.15 a.m., on Sundays the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NANTAU and SUABUS are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

Mails for KOWLOON and KUMCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m.

Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

A Mail for Long Island (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch Cheung-chow daily at 2.30 p.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

Local Deliveries.—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours including rich dark as well as light shades.

It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do not turn black with sulphur.

It sets the hardest of any article yet offered, and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off.

It is washable three weeks after being applied.

It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in all fever or infectious cases as recommended by the medical faculty.

It is non-poisonous and clean in working.

It destroys fleas, bugs, and other objectionable insects.

Many of the colours will stand on new plaster walls.

"The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injuring it."

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 8th.	
On LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	192
Bank Bills, on demand	192
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	192
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	192
Credits, at 4 months' sight	192
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	192
On PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months' sight	228
On GERMANY:—	
On demand	181
On NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
O. B. BRAT:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	132
Bank, on demand	132
On CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	132
Bank, on demand	132
On SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	744
Private, 30 days' sight	75
On YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	86
On MANILA:—	
On demand	86
On SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	106
On HONGKONG:—	
On demand	14
On BANGKOK:—	
On demand	87
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese, 20 cents pieces	\$8.30 discount
Chinese, 10	\$8.40
Hongkong, 20	\$8.25
Hongkong, 10	\$8.32

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$92, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$89, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	\$9, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$7
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	18,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 53.
Leon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$56.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$6.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67.
FEARWICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 100.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$34.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$104, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$17 1/2, sellers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120 1/2, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$365.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	Tls. 155, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$825, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$96 1/2, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$7.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, buyers
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Fes. 250	all	\$700.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$3, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$11, sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$110.
Leong Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7 1/2, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$17, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$31.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$5.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$23.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$90 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
W. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$22.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London				6/2 per lb.
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
		VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 9th to 15th, 1911.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week. Days of Month. H'kong Mean Time. Height. H'kong Mean Time. Height.

Thurs. 9 h. 7 10 ft. in. h. 0 37 ft. in.

Fri. 10 m. 5 49 a. 6 8 m. 10 46 a. 3 6

Sat. 11 m. 6 46 a. 7 2 m. 1 34 a. 1 2

Sun. 12 m. 7 39 a. 7 5 m. 2 21 a. 0 7

Mon. 13 m. 8 31 a. 7 6 m. 3 4 a. 0 8

Tues. 14 m. 9 24 a. 7 6 m. 4 20 a. 0 5

Wed. 15 m. 10 17 a. 7 4 m. 5 0 a. 0 2

10 50 a. 7 0 m. 5 46 a. 2 8

THE MOST CELEBRATED CIGARETTES IN THE WORLD.

"THREE CASTLES"

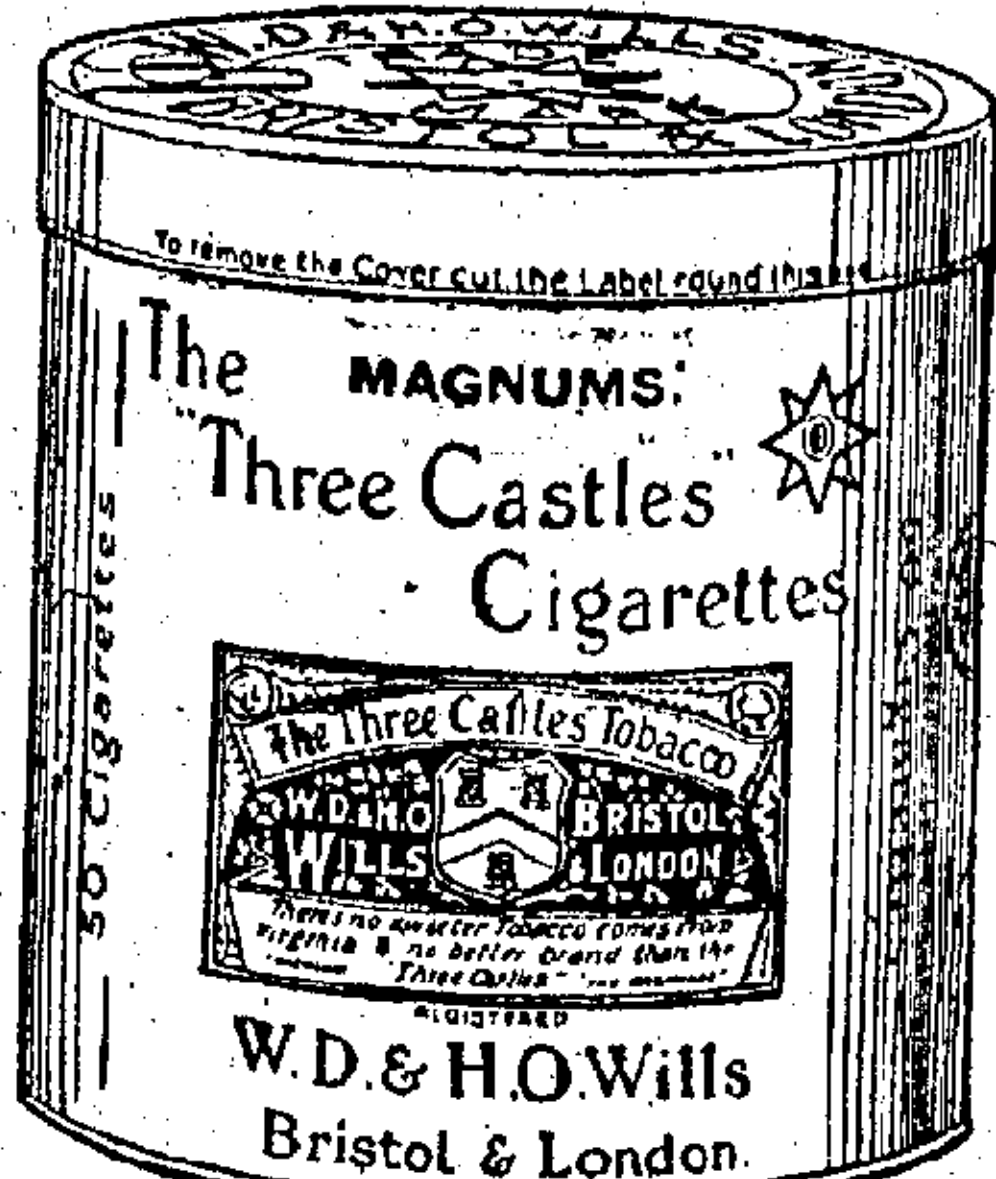
MANUFACTURED FROM THE HIGHEST GRADES OF BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO AND PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.

ASK FOR MAGNUMS (HAND-MADE)

75 CENTS PER TIN OF 50.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



BRISTOL AND LONDON.

THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

Another Famous Product of the Anglo-Swiss Company is its

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin. \$2.30 Per Doz. Tins. \$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Kwan Yee, Queen's Road Central. CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central. MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East. NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central. MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central. HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Cause Road.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, LTD. OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF:

GAS & OIL ENGINES, MARINE ENGINES, MOTORS & MOTOR CARS, GAS PLANTS FOR POWER AND HEATING PURPOSES, TO WORK WITH ALL KINDS OF FUEL SUCTION AND PRESSURE SYSTEMS, AMMONIA RECOVERY PLANTS, &c.

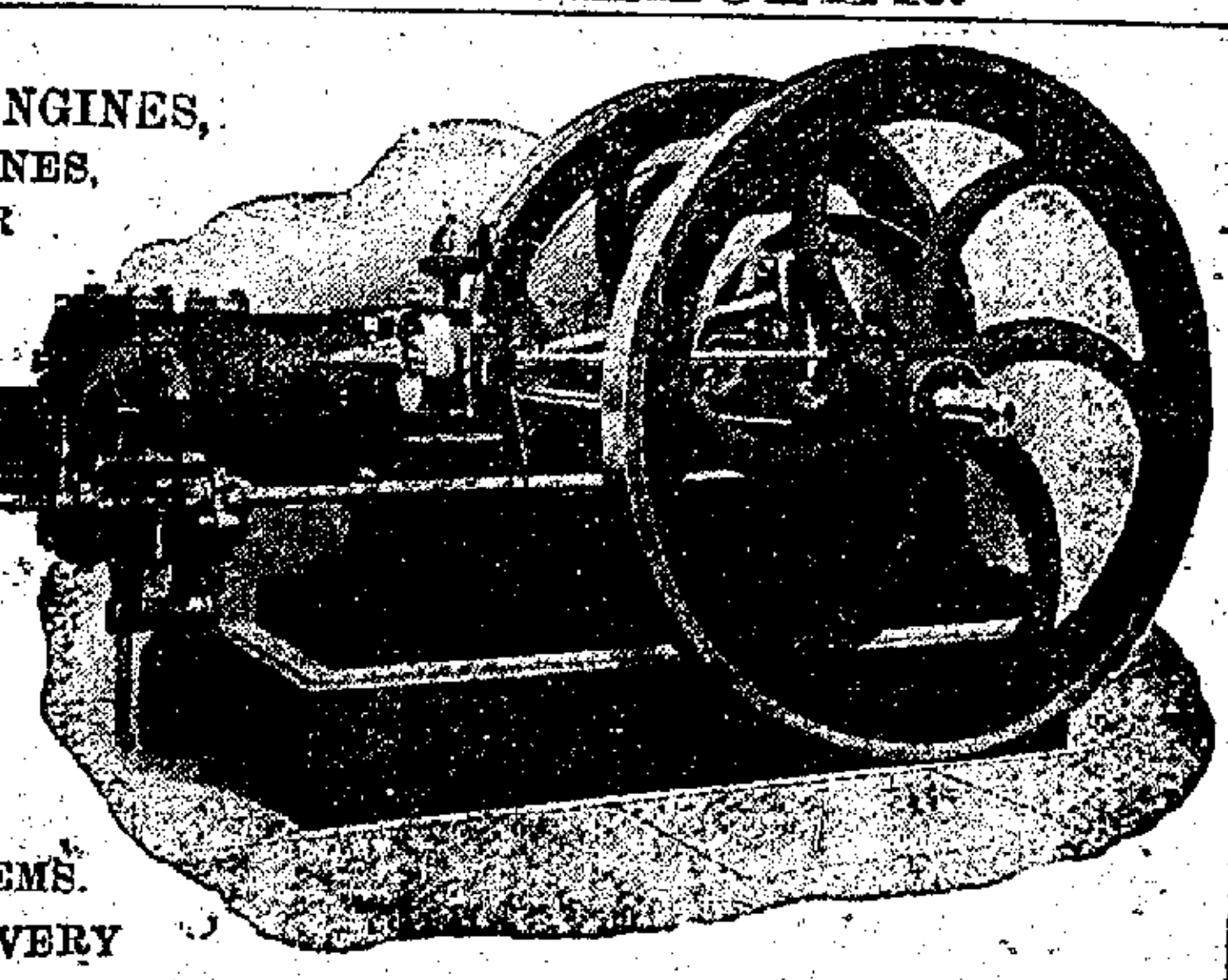
HAVE ALREADY MANUFACTURED CLOSE UPON 70,000 ENGINES.

SEVERAL OF THESE ENGINES CAN BE SEEN NOW AT WORK IN THE COLONY.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.



FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 11th Feb.—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 A.M.

Saturday, 11th Feb.—"Scharnhorst" Concert, 9 P.M.

Tuesday, 14th Feb.—Race Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, at Happy Valley, 11.30 A.M.

Tuesday, 21st Feb.—Eighty-Ninth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of H.K. C. M. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.

Saturday, 25th Feb.—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at City Hall, Noon.

Monday, 27th Feb.—Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Noon.

Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd March—Annual Show of Hongkong Horticultural Society, in the Botanic Gardens.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1910

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 15, Fleet Street, E.C.

OPIMUM.

January 20th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New ... \$2,500/2,550 per picul.

Malwa Old ... \$2,540/2,560 "

Malwa Older ... \$2,570/2,580 "

Malwa V. Old ... \$2,590/2,600 "

Persian fine quality ... \$1,400/1,500 "

Persian extra fine ... \$2,000 "

Pelma New ... \$2,675 per chest.

Pelma Old ... \$2,650 "

Benares New ... \$2,620 "

Benares Old ... \$2,620 "

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price